



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

U S ARMY NATICK LABORATORIES
NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS 01780

AIR MAIL

IN REPLY REFER TO

STSNL-F

7 December 1973

STATINTL



Dear Dave:

You should find inclosed a food packet, diagram of the food packet contents and directions for using the food packet contents. All of the bars in this food packet may be eaten as is. However, the chicken and vegetable and the beef and vegetable bar may be rehydrated per instruction sheet before consumption.

If you feel the packet meets your needs we will proceed to make up the remainder. I feel that the instruction sheet can be simplified but would like your comments and certainly any others would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

3 Incl
As stated

HERBERT A. HOLLENDER
Associate Director for Food
Food Laboratory

Army review(s)
completed.

Approved For Release 2003/08/21 : CIA-RDP75B00285R000100230001-5

CHICKEN & VEGETABLE BAR	CHOCOLATE COVERED BROWNIES
CHICKEN & VEGETABLE BAR	
BACON BAR	BACON BAR
BEEF & VEGETABLE BAR	CEREAL BAR
BEEF & VEGETABLE BAR	FRUITCAKE
BEEF & VEGETABLE BAR	JERKY

Calories 1600 units
Proteins 96 grams
Fats 77 grams
Carbohydrates 147 grams

COMPONENT PLACEMENT

Approved For Release 2003/08/21 : CIA-RDP75B00285R000100230001-5

1600 Calories
96 gms
Protein
72 fat
147 CHO

Directions for use of food in special packet:

1. Brownies: Tear bag at notches to open. Remove the brownie and eat.
Approximate size is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".
2. Cereal bar: Tear outer bag at notches. Break inner bag. Remove cereal bar and eat. Approximate bar size is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{8}$ " x $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
3. Chicken and vegetable bars; Beef and vegetable bars:

Eat dry or rehydrate in package. Break bar into 3 or 4 pieces. Add hot or cold water in bag to a depth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Wait 5-7 minutes. Massage contents gently to rehydrate faster. Add more water if needed. Approximate size is 1" x 3" x $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
4. Jerky bar: Remove bag and eat.
Approximate size is 1" x 3" x $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
5. Fruitcake bar: Remove bag and eat.
Approximate size is 1" x 3" x $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
6. Bacon bar: Remove bag and eat.
Approximate size is 1" x 3" x $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Calories 1600 units

Proteins 96 grams

Fats 77 grams

Carbohydrates 147 grams

FOOD PACKET, LONG RANGE PATROL, FSN 8970-926-9222

Background: In May 1963 the U.S. Army Limited War Laboratory indicated that troops in counterinsurgency and unconventional warfare operations in remote areas needed a new, lightweight food packet. These operations often precluded resupply for as long as ten days and required the men to eat as individuals but would allow time, at intervals, to prepare and eat hot foods that did not entail dependency on organizational mess equipment or cooks. In June 1963 the Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Warfare Center, confirmed this requirement and its urgency and the Limited War Laboratory furnished a project order under which development by NLABS could proceed.

Development Action: Eight menus based on rapidly rehydrating dehydrated foods in flexible reconstitution packages, a spin-off from Quick Serve Meals, were developed and were successfully service tested by USATECOM July - August 1963. The packet was approved as Limited Production Type in December 1963. In 1966, again as a spin-off of work on Quick Serve Meals as well as on food for NASA space flights, NLABS modified the freeze drying techniques employed to produce the major components and achieved radical improvement of rehydration characteristics. Toilet paper and matches were added to meet user requests in FY 67; plastic spoons in FY 68. The packet was type classified as Standard A for Army use in FY 68.

Description: The Food Packet, Long Range Patrol consists of a precooked dehydrated combination food in a reconstitution package as the main component, with a confection, a cereal or fruitcake bar, coffee, cream, sugar, toilet paper, matches, a plastic spoon and an interdental stimulator. Some of the menus include cocoa beverage powder as well. There are eight menus, all flexibly packaged; each furnishes over 1000 calories in an average gross weight of approximately 11.3 ounces and volume of about 70.6 cubic inches.

Advantages: In lightness, compaction, ease of carrying, use and versatility in extended non-resupply operations, this food packet surpasses any packaged subsistence yet developed. If conditions permit, the user can prepare a familiar and acceptable hot main dish in seconds simply by adding hot water. If he is not in a situation where he can stop to heat water, he can rehydrate the main component in about five minutes in cold water or even eat it dry, like popcorn, with drinking water. The packet also withstands free fall delivery with assurance of well over 75% recovery.

Status: Small supply procurements of 300,000 packets each year were conducted by DPSC in 1964 and 1965 for limited use in Vietnam. Primarily to meet USARV requirements, FY 1967 procurement exceeded 4,000,000 with monthly increments airlifted directly to Vietnam. Larger scale, continuous procurement began in FY 1968. Current list price per packet is \$1.09. Users in addition to the Army are the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force.

1 March 1970

WOW!

1.5. CHWING GUM

INDIVIDUAL LONG RANGE PATROL RATION:

Menu #1	Beef Hash Cereal Bar Cocoa Coffee, cream & sugar	1145 Calories
Menu #2	Chile Con Carne Chocolate bar (almonds) Coffee, cream & sugar	1158 Calories
Menu #3	Spagetti with meat sauce Coconut bar Coffee, cream & sugar	983 Calories
Menu #4	Beef with rice & onion gravy Cereal bar Cocoa Coffee, cream & sugar	1206 Calories
Menu #5	Chicken Stew Fruit Cake Bar Cocoa Coffee, cream & sugar	985 Calories
Menu #6	Meatballs with beans Chocolate Fudge Bar Coffee, cream & sugar	1133 Calories
Menu #7	Beef Stew Vanilla Cream Bar Cocoa Coffee, cream & sugar	1000 Calories
Menu #8	Chicken & Rice Starch Jelly Bar Cocoa Coffee, cream & sugar	980 Calories

CD-7

This ration is a light weight, compact, highly nutritional food package consisting of precooked-dehydrated components. The ration was designed for use in high altitude low temperature environments and is suitable for use under any conditions where a high caloric density food is required. The ration is composed of pre-cooked dehydrated foods and its use is dependent on a supply of potable water.

The ration is packaged in a black, aluminum foil-plastic laminate in one man-one day units. A days ration provides an energy allotment of 3400 calories. This energy allotment is adequate to sustain moderate to hard physical activity without any critical reduction in body weight.

It is estimated that the ration will support a man at least 60 days without any impairment in physical activity due to avitaminosis. The protein content of the diet is ample and of high quality. The ration contains a high percentage of fat and quick energy food both of which are desirable for conditions for which the ration was designed.

A. Components

The one day ration, weighing 1.5 lbs, consists of five pre-cooked dehydrated components with the following weight distributions. Each unit contains either beef (7B) or chicken (7C) as the major meat component. The meat modules are further differentiated by the addition of onion seasoning. Rations containing onion seasoned meat are labeled 7CO or 7BO as appropriate.

1) Cereal

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| a) Wheat-Bean Bar | 85 gm. |
| b) Wheat-biscuit Bar | 85 gm. |
| c) Wheat-cracker Bar | 85 gm. |

2) Meat Bar (Beef or Chicken) 85 gm.

3) Meat Spread 140 gm.

4) Pea Bar 60 gm.

5) Dessert Bar 72 gm.

B. Preparation

All components of the ration can be eaten through out the day without preparation. When eaten in this manner,

- 2 -

it is advisable to sip small quantities of water. Large quantities of the food should not be eaten at one time.

- 1.) Components of the ration can be prepared as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS

CEREAL

1. Eat as bread without further preparation
2. Spread with meat spread and eat cold
3. Crumble into gravy made from meat spread

MEAT

1. Eat dry without further preparation
2. Add approximately 1 oz. of hot or boiling water for each bar used. Stir. Let stand 5 min.
3. Crumble into gravy made from meat spread. Let stand 5 min.

MEAT SPREAD

1. Eat without further preparation
2. Spread on cereal bar
3. Add approximately 2 oz. of boiling water to contents of package. Stir. Use immediately as gravy.
4. Add approximately 8 oz. of boiling water to contents of package. Stir. Drink as broth.

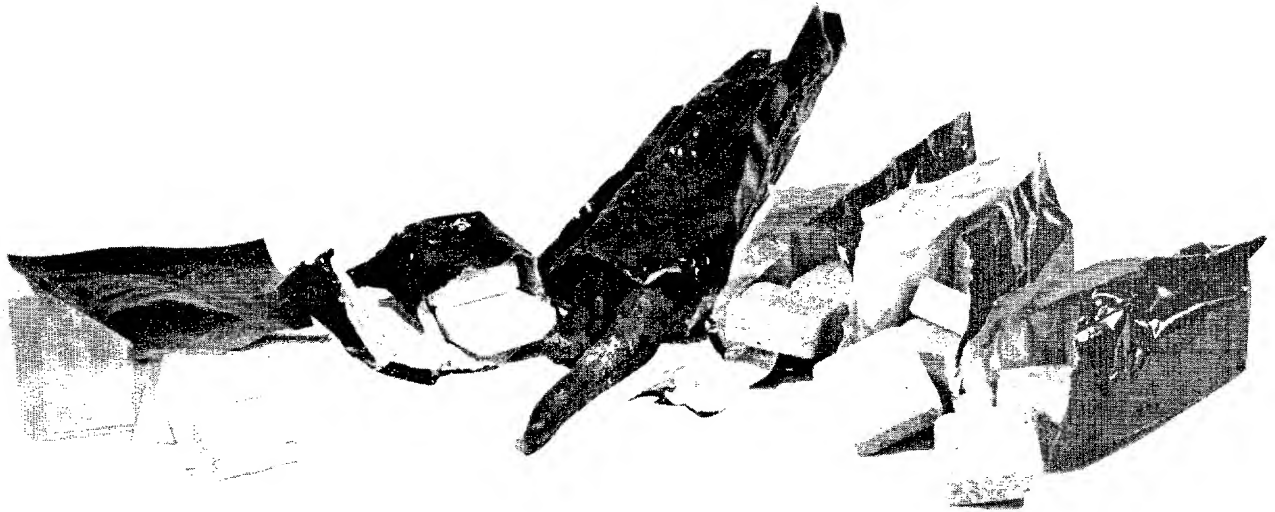
PEAS

1. Eat dry without further preparation
2. Crush four bars into powder. Add approximately 8 oz. hot water. Stir. Eat as soup.

DESSERT (CANDY)

1. Suck on small pieces. Dissolve in mouth.

CD-2



CD-2 Survival Ration

The CD-2 Survival Ration is a combination of pre-cooked, dehydrated foods consisting of cereal tablets, beef tablets, beef sausage, fruit dessert tablets, and a condiment pack (seasonings). It is ideal for use by all individuals whose diet normally includes beef. It can be eaten without heating, but in any case its use depends on an adequate supply of drinkable water.

This ration provides sufficient daily nutrition (1500 calories) to support a person for 90 days without loss in physical activity due to vitamin deficiency. However, a loss in body weight will occur if the user's activity demands a basic expenditure of 3000 to 3500 calories per day. This loss in body weight will begin to assume critical proportions after about 30 days. The usefulness of this ration for periods longer than 30 days depends upon the amount of supplemental local food available. Whenever possible, it should be supplemented with foods obtained locally.

The survival ration is supplied in one man, one-day units. The various components are individually sealed in plastic coated aluminum foil envelopes and then packaged together in the same material. This packaging is waterproof and enables the ration to be stored at temperatures up to 90°F for two years. The ration package may be cached for 6 months if care is taken to prevent puncturing the packaging material.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole in the bag will allow enough moisture to enter to cause spoilage.

All components of the ration can be eaten dry, directly from the package. When used in this way, small quantities of the ration should be eaten throughout the day, and water should be sipped along with the food.

WARNING

Never eat large quantities of the dry food at one time, as this may produce stomach upset and diarrhea.

When conditions allow, the ration can be cooked with various components as follows:

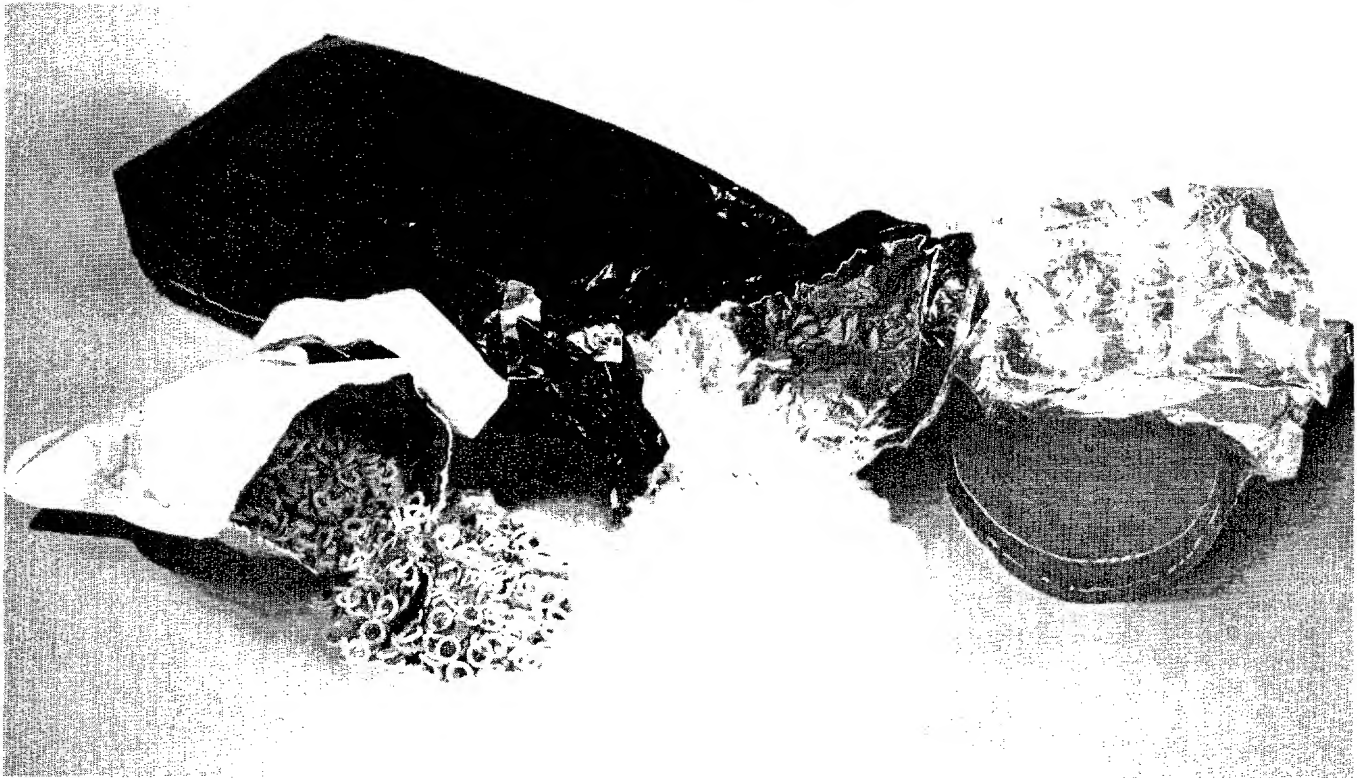
STEW - Slice or break the sausages into small pieces and place them in 1-1/2 to 2 cups of cold water. Bring the water to a boil, then allow it to simmer for 10 minutes. Add garlic, salt, and pepper to taste. Add six crumbled cereal bars and continue simmering until the meat is soft (20 to 30 minutes). Supplemental food such as other meats and vegetables may be added if available.

GRUEL - Crumble six cereal bars into 1-1/2 cups of boiling water. Add a small amount of garlic. Simmer for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.

BOUILLON - Crumble four of the beef tablets into a cup of boiling water. Add a pinch of curry powder and a small amount of garlic. Simmer for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Stock Number 8970-H00-3808

CD-3



CD-3A Rice Ration (With Beef Noodle Soup)

The CD-3 Rice Ration is a precooked, dehydrated food consisting of rice, beef, and soup (beef noodle, chicken noodle, or pea). If the ration is supplied with beef noodle soup, it is designated 3A; with chicken noodle soup, it is designated 3B; and with pea soup, 3C. It must be reconstituted with boiling, drinkable water before eating. This ration was designed for use in Far East areas, but can be used by all individuals whose diet normally includes rice.

The ration will support a person for at least 15 days without any loss of physical activity due to lack of vitamins or calories. However, it should be supplemented with locally obtained foods (particularly green vegetables and fruit) whenever possible.

The ration is packaged in one-man, one-day units weighing 16 ounces. Each unit provides approximately 1800 calories. The food is packaged in non-reflecting, waterproof bags. This packaging enables the ration to be stored at temperatures up to 90°F for two years or cached for periods up to 6 months if care is used to prevent puncturing the packaging material.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole will allow sufficient moisture into the package to cause spoilage.

To prepare the components of the rice ration, proceed as follows:

RICE - Measure an amount of water equal to the amount of rice being prepared, that is, for one cup of dry rice use one cup of water. Bring the water to a boil. Remove the water from the fire and add the rice, stirring briefly. Cover the pot and let it stand for 5 to 8 minutes.

BEEF - The beef can be eaten just as it is, or it can be broken into small pieces and added to the rice or the soup.

SOUP - Stir the contents of the soup pack into one pint of boiling water. Cover the pot and continue boiling for 10 minutes. If a thicker soup is desired, use less water.

These foods may be combined in any manner to suit individual taste. Meat and vegetables can be added to the rice or soup if available.

Stock Numbers:

CD-3A (beef noodle soup)	8970-H00-5412	EA
CD-3B (chicken noodle soup)	8970-H00-6698	EA
CD-3C (pea soup)	8970-H00-6699	EA

CD-4



CD-4 Chili Ration

The CD-4 Chili Ration is a precooked, dehydrated food consisting of beef, beans, and seasoning. It must be reconstituted with boiling, drinkable water, and therefore can be used only where conditions permit the heating of water. The ration is a supplemental-type food suitable for use by all individuals whose diet normally includes beef.

The chili ration is supplied in a one-man, one-day package which weighs approximately 17 ounces and provides 1700 calories. The package consists of an inner plastic bag and an outer plastic coated, aluminum foil envelope which is nonreflecting. This packaging is waterproof and enables storage at temperatures up to 90°F for periods up to two years. The ration may

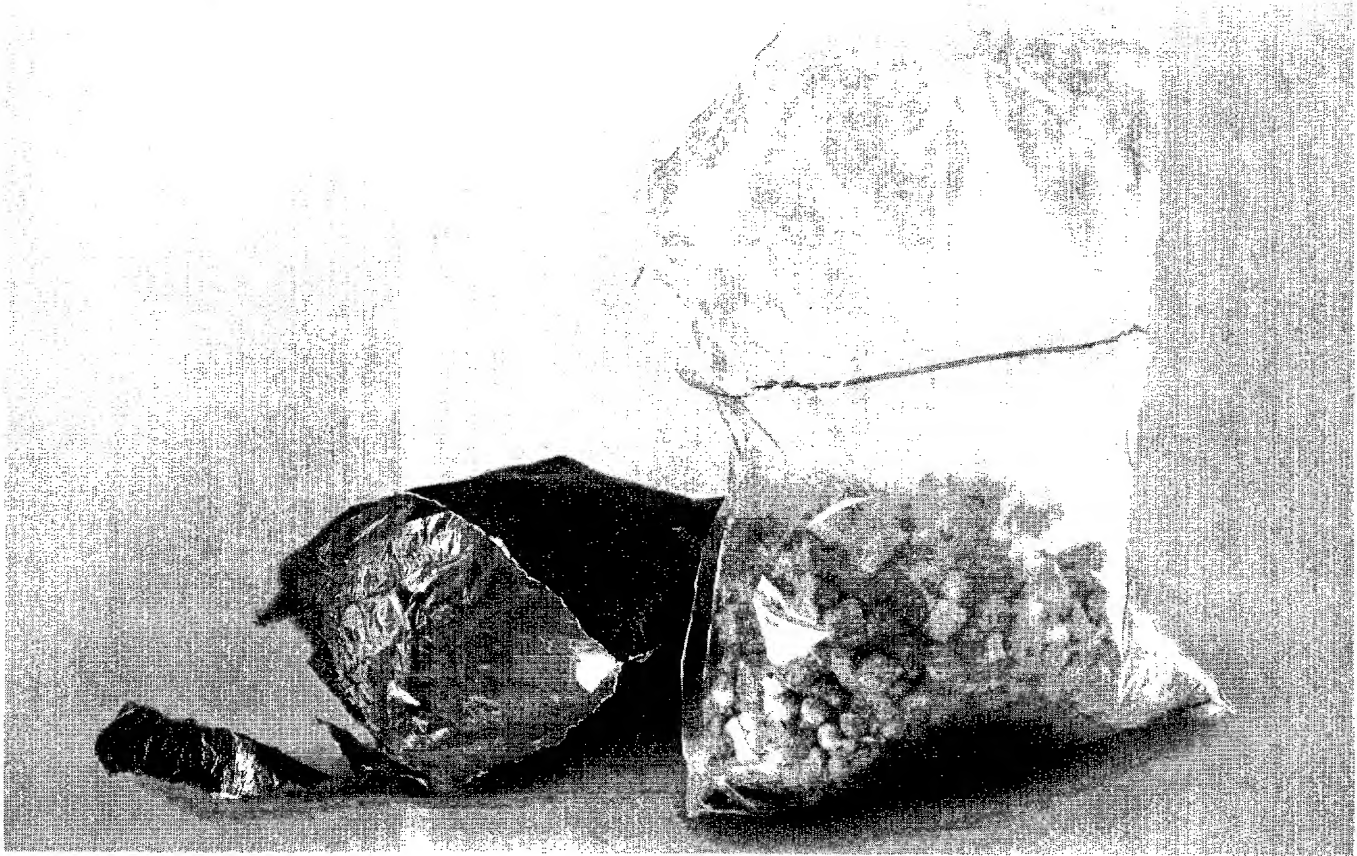
be cached for periods up to 6 months if care is taken to prevent puncturing the bag.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole in the bag will allow enough moisture to enter to cause spoilage.

To prepare the ration, empty the meat and beans into a large pot containing one quart of boiling water. Add seasoning to taste and stir thoroughly. (If all the seasoning is used, the chili will be quite strong and spicy.) Simmer for 20 minutes or more.

Stock Number 8970-H00-5426

CD-5

CD-5B Beef Stew Ration

The CD-5 Beef Stew Ration is a precooked, dehydrated food consisting of beef, potatoes, carrots, peas, onions, gravy mix, and seasoning. It must be reconstituted with boiling, drinkable water, and, therefore, can only be used where conditions permit the heating of water. The ration is a supplemental-type food for use by any individuals whose diet normally includes beef. It is particularly suited for use in conjunction with other trail and survival rations.

The beef stew is supplied in one-man, one-meal packages, and four-man, one-meal packages. The packaging consists of an inner plastic bag and an outer vapor barrier, plastic coated, aluminum foil envelope. This package is waterproof and enables the ration to be stored at temperatures up to 90°F for periods of at least one year, or cached for periods up to 60 days if extreme care is taken to prevent puncturing the packaging material.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole will allow sufficient moisture into the package to cause spoilage.

The one-man package (designated CD-5A) weighs ap-

proximately 2-1/2 ounces and provides about 300 calories. The four-man package (designated CD-5B) weighs approximately 10 ounces and provides about 1200 calories.

To prepare the beef stew ration in the field, tear open the outer black envelope and remove the clear plastic inner bag. Cut or tear off one corner of the inner envelope and pour in sufficient boiling water (1 pint for the one-man package and 2 quarts for the four-man package) to fill the envelope to the black line near the top. (More or less water may be added to suit taste.) Stir the stew and let it stand for about 20 minutes. The reconstituted beef stew may be eaten directly from the plastic bag.

If conditions permit, the ration may be prepared in a saucepan over a low flame. The stew should be brought to a boil and then allowed to simmer for about 20 minutes.

Stock Numbers:

CD-5A (one-man pkg.) 8970-H00-6753
CD-5B (four-man pkg) 8970-H00-6970

CD-4



CD-4 Chili Ration

The CD-4 Chili Ration is a precooked, dehydrated food consisting of beef, beans, and seasoning. It must be reconstituted with boiling, drinkable water, and therefore can be used only where conditions permit the heating of water. The ration is a supplemental-type food suitable for use by all individuals whose diet normally includes beef.

The chili ration is supplied in a one-man, one-day package which weighs approximately 17 ounces and provides 1700 calories. The package consists of an inner plastic bag and an outer plastic coated, aluminum foil envelope which is nonreflecting. This packaging is waterproof and enables storage at temperatures up to 90°F for periods up to two years. The ration may

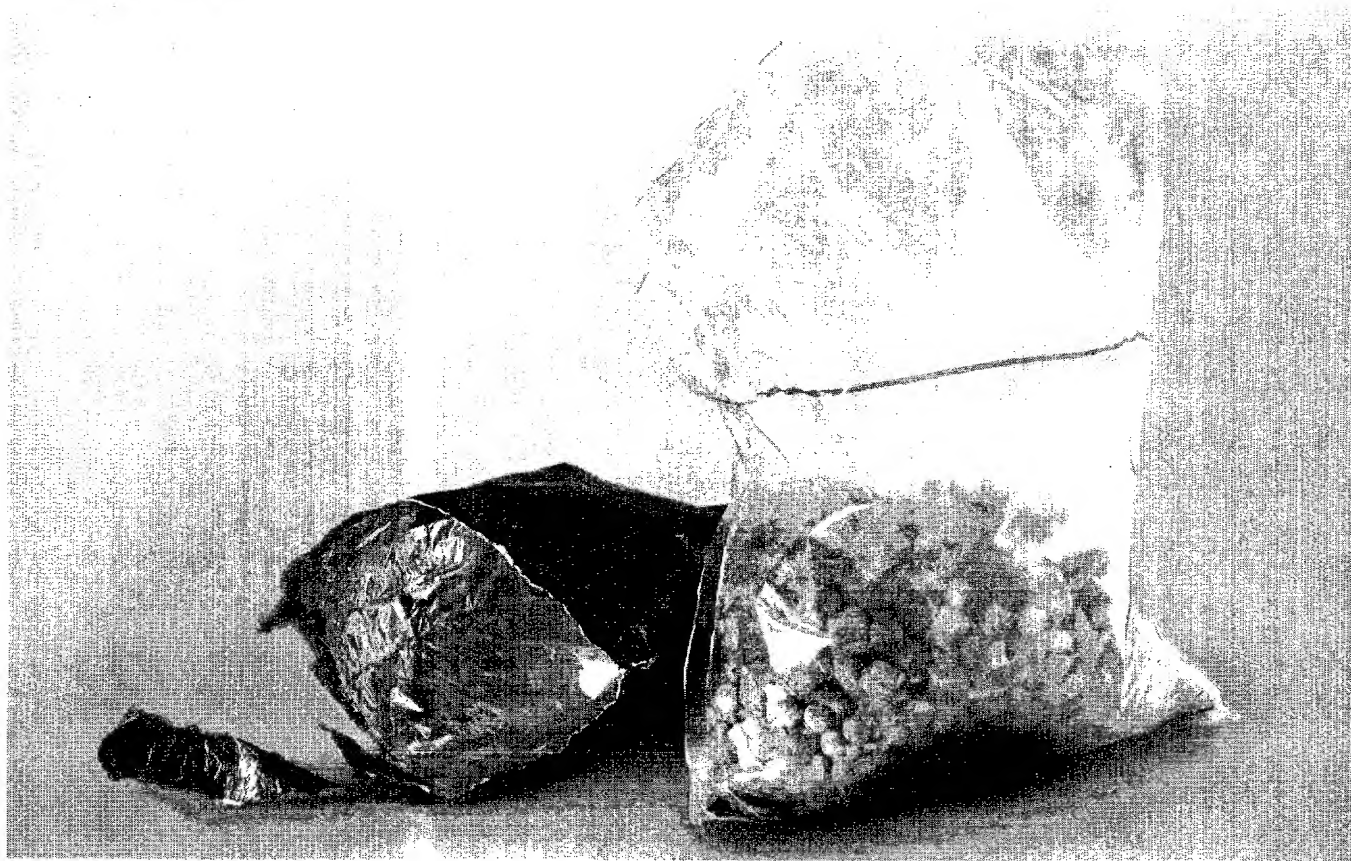
be cached for periods up to 6 months if care is taken to prevent puncturing the bag.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole in the bag will allow enough moisture to enter to cause spoilage.

To prepare the ration, empty the meat and beans into a large pot containing one quart of boiling water. Add seasoning to taste and stir thoroughly. (If all the seasoning is used, the chili will be quite strong and spicy.) Simmer for 20 minutes or more.

Stock Number 8970-H00-5426 *EX*

CD-5

CD-5B Beef Stew Ration

The CD-5 Beef Stew Ration is a precooked, dehydrated food consisting of beef, potatoes, carrots, peas, onions, gravy mix, and seasoning. It must be reconstituted with boiling, drinkable water, and, therefore, can only be used where conditions permit the heating of water. The ration is a supplemental-type food for use by any individuals whose diet normally includes beef. It is particularly suited for use in conjunction with other trail and survival rations.

The beef stew is supplied in one-man, one-meal packages, and four-man, one-meal packages. The packaging consists of an inner plastic bag and an outer vapor barrier, plastic coated, aluminum foil envelope. This package is waterproof and enables the ration to be stored at temperatures up to 90°F for periods of at least one year, or cached for periods up to 60 days if extreme care is taken to prevent puncturing the packaging material.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole will allow sufficient moisture into the package to cause spoilage.

The one-man package (designated CD-5A) weighs ap-

proximately 2-1/2 ounces and provides about 300 calories. The four-man package (designated CD-5B) weighs approximately 10 ounces and provides about 1200 calories.

To prepare the beef stew ration in the field, tear open the outer black envelope and remove the clear plastic inner bag. Cut or tear off one corner of the inner envelope and pour in sufficient boiling water (1 pint for the one-man package and 2 quarts for the four-man package) to fill the envelope to the black line near the top. (More or less water may be added to suit taste.) Stir the stew and let it stand for about 20 minutes. The reconstituted beef stew may be eaten directly from the plastic bag.

If conditions permit, the ration may be prepared in a saucepan over a low flame. The stew should be brought to a boil and then allowed to simmer for about 20 minutes.

Stock Numbers:

CD-5A (one-man pkg.) 8970-H00-6753
 CD-5B (four-man pkg) 8970-H00-6970

CD-12



CD-12B Accessory Ration

The CD-12 Accessory Ration consists of ten individual packages of components which, when mixed in hot or cold drinkable water, make a variety of drinks. This ration is designed to improve morale and physical stamina by supplementing other rations, particularly the CD-2 Survival Ration. It provides a total of 375 calories.

Items included in each accessory ration are: grapefruit drink, orange drink, cocoa mix, chicken soup, beef soup, cream, two packages of sugar, and two packages of coffee or tea. If the unit is supplied with coffee, it is designated CD-12A; if supplied with tea, it is designated CD-12B.

Each drink mix is packaged in a clear, plastic envelope. The individual envelopes are packed together in a vapor barrier, plastic coated, aluminum foil bag.

This packaging allows the ration to be stored at temperatures up to 90°F for one year, or cached for periods up to 6 months if care is taken to prevent puncturing the outer bag.

CAUTION

Even a small pin hole will allow sufficient moisture into the ration to cause spoilage.

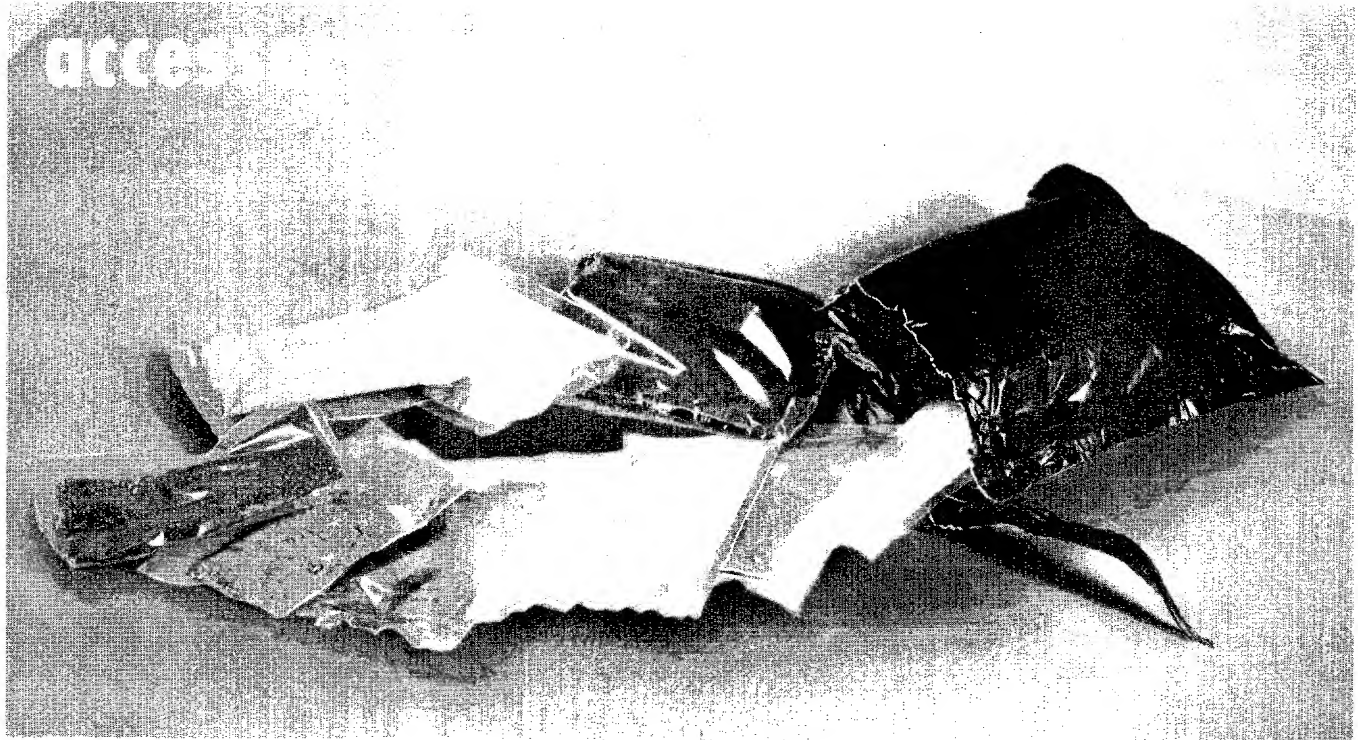
To prepare a strong drink, place the contents of any package in a cup and add eight ounces of hot or cold drinkable water. (More or less water may be used to suit individual tastes.) Stir until completely dissolved.

Stock Numbers:

1.81	CD-12A (coffee)	8970-H00-6958
1.81	CD-12B (tea)	8970-H00-6959

KA
EA

CD-12



CD-12B Accessory Ration

The CD-12 Accessory Ration consists of ten individual packages of components which, when mixed in hot or cold drinkable water, make a variety of drinks. This ration is designed to improve morale and physical stamina by supplementing other rations, particularly the CD-2 Survival Ration. It provides a total of 375 calories.

Items included in each accessory ration are: grapefruit drink, orange drink, cocoa mix, chicken soup, beef soup, cream, two packages of sugar, and two packages of coffee or tea. If the unit is supplied with coffee, it is designated CD-12A; if supplied with tea, it is designated CD-12B.

Each drink mix is packaged in a clear, plastic envelope. The individual envelopes are packed together in a vapor barrier, plastic coated, aluminum foil bag.

This packaging allows the ration to be stored at temperatures up to 90°F for one year, or cached for periods up to 6 months if care is taken to prevent puncturing the outer bag.

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To prepare a strong drink, place the contents of any package in a cup and add eight ounces of hot or cold drinkable water. (More or less water may be used to suit individual tastes.) Stir until completely dissolved.

Stock Numbers:

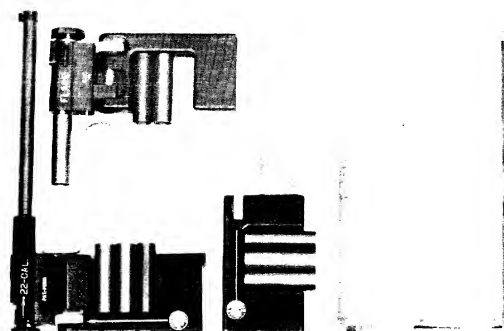
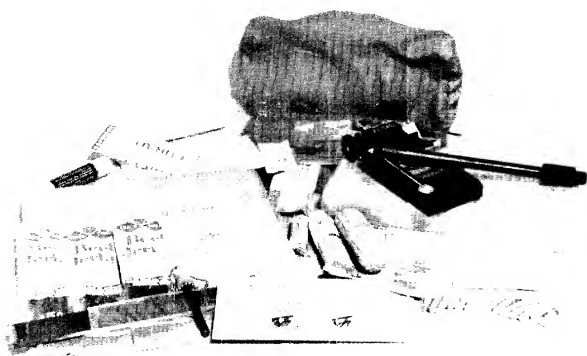
CD-12A (coffee)	8970-H00-6958
CD-12B (tea)	8970-H00-6959



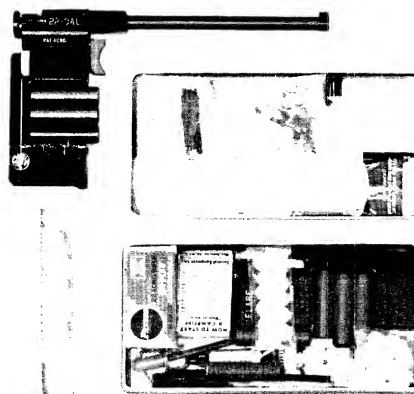
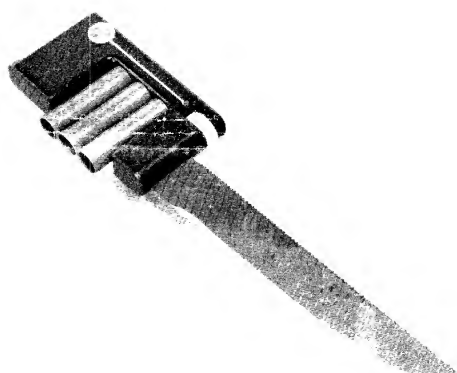
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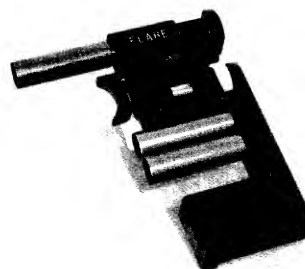
ADVANCED SURVIVAL KIT AND SURVIVAL WEAPON



1 2 3 4 5



1 2 3 4 5



SPACE-AGE CONTROL, INC.

38850 NORTH 20th STREET EAST

PALMDALE, CALIFORNIA 93550

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Canned Survival—

Survival Kit Proves Effective in Death Valley

by
Grover Ted Tate

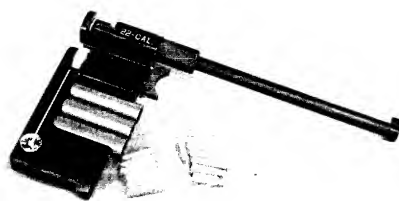
Being alone in Death Valley on a hot August day with a broken back sure gives time and reason for serious thought. Recently I was in that position and the following editorialization is a by-product of one of those thoughts.

Survival of man comes in many forms, such as surviving the cut in a golf tournament or a huge drop in the stock market or simply surviving in the economic rat race of the present affluent society. Stripped of the tinsel of social and economic games, man's ability to survive the many threats to his life is the real and naked truth of survival. With a natural tenacity to cling to life, individuals and groups have survived during unbelievably overwhelming odds against them.

Many times man puts himself in a position where he must devise ways and means to survive unusual circumstances such as a mission to outer space where the environment is silently hostile to life. In this case an environment is manufactured in which man can survive, and "back up" or emergency systems are provided to allow for failures of the primary systems. These things we devise, recognize the needs for survival, and provide for them. In less exotic endeavors we often fail to allow for basic needs in case events do not follow a normal sequence. We will start a freeway trip across town without a spare tire. We will drive or fly across a desert without so much as a canteen of water or a signal flare and then panic when trouble develops. As in many things, we are a paradox and see the mountains but fail to see the stone until we have tripped.

A small manufacturing company in Palmdale, California called Space Age Control has the technology to recognize and provide for the extremes of man's needs for survival. This company manufactures environmental controls, space suits, warning systems and many other of the tools necessary for man's thrusts into the mysteries of the universe. They also make a small kit containing many of the basic necessities of man's survival on earth.

The kit is an aluminum box 7-1/2" x 4" x 1-1/2". When filled, the kit weighs approximately two pounds. Contents are selective and can be tailored to individual needs or desires. The big difference between this kit and the many



others that are available is that within this tiny box there is a survival pistol and flare gun that can be converted to a hunting knife. The gun is a single shot .22 cal. that will accommodate either bird or ball ammunition. The barrel can be removed, a mini-flare substituted for the barrel and the same mechanism fires the flare. With a turn of a thumb types screw, the firing mechanism can be removed and a hunting knife blade can be substituted. The handle of the gun has provisions for storing 14 rounds of ammunition and three flares. A small compass is built into the gun handle to complete the self contained survival gun. If they can figure a way to make

the gun from some edible material it will be a survival kit within itself. The assembled gun weighs only 9 ounces. Throughout many survival schools, practice survival trips and survival demonstrations, I have lugged come-apart rifles, fold-up rifles, day and night flares, lightweight pistols in and out of shoulder holsters, mini flare guns and other survival devices — this gun made by Space Age Control is absolutely the best I have ever seen. It will not allow you to shoot down a charging rhino at 50 yards but it will surely decapitate a threatening sidewinder or knock off a curious jackrabbit for your breakfast. The name of the game is survival, not safari, and this little gun does that job with excellence.

Other items within the kit are selective — high protein food items, sun glasses, medical supplies, first aid kit, matches, signal mirror, miniaturized signal mirror, fishing equipment, plastic sheeting for water recovery and storage, string, etc. The contents can be tailored to the potential needs such as mountain, desert, or water survival. The fabric storage case for the kit makes into a hat.

For a planned trip to prove that one could survive in the desert I bailed out of an airplane over Death Valley, California. A companion went with me. Each of us was equipped with a gallon of water, the Space Age Control survival kit and the parachutes. We planned to walk out of the valley within three days to demonstrate that it took only a handful of equipment and some common sense to survive an unscheduled stop in the hot, unfriendly valley. (It has been suggested by some that the very idea of the demonstration negated any claim to common sense.)

I made a very poor landing and sustained an injured foot and a broken back. Forrest, my New York companion, made a temporary camp for me, we divided the survival equipment according to our needs and Forrest took off for help.

In my particular kit I had the amazing little survival gun, extra flares, pain pills, antiseptic ointment, signal mirror, bouillon cubes, beef jerky, sunburn ointment, matches, fire starter, snake bite kit, water purifier, band aids, sheet plastic, tropic chocolate, string, water bag, antibiotic ointment, boric acid, chapstick, 25 rounds of bird shot, 25 rounds of ball shot, sun glasses, and gauze pads.

I didn't have sun glasses and during the jump, Forrest lost his, so that was the first thing we put to use. These glasses are paper

thin and look like toy 3D glasses but they are excellent. We each wore them for about 10 hours and they served the purpose as well as those with finely ground lenses. Because of their light weight they could be easily dislodged or blown away so we secured them with a band of string around our heads. Next we used the knife to cut up a parachute canopy to make Arabic head bands and for strips to mark Forrest's route as he walked for help. The knife (cutting edge on one side of the blade, sawtooth on the other) was sharp, and easily cut the nylon canopy and tough shroud lines. We each fired a round through the survival guns to make sure that each one worked. We coated all exposed skin surfaces with sunscreen ointment, painted our lips with chapstick, donned the Arabic head gear, had a bit of beef jerky and each then went his way. My way was to sit immobilized and wait while Forrest went for help.

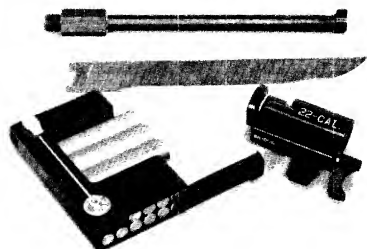
After Forrest left I took each of the items from the little kit and tried to think of alternate uses for each piece of the equipment. I removed the barrel from the survival gun, put in a flare and tried to cock the gun so that it would be ready in case any potential help wandered into view. Here I learned a use for the paper match box, for I couldn't recock the flare gun without my back protesting in severe pain. Like the good guys of the old west who bit a bullet while someone dug out another bullet, I bit down on the match folder while I cocked the gun. (I could have easily used a wad of parachute nylon but I didn't think of it at the moment.) For lunch I tried the tropic chocolate and found it too dry to eat without lots of water. Bouillon cubes I found to be mighty potent when eaten without water and I decided that the beef jerky was the best thing on the menu.

Large ants were crawling over my sunburned foot so I coated it with antiseptic cream and wrapped it with parachute nylon. I took a pain pill, practiced with the signal mirror and planned a dinner menu. I would build a small fire, heat some water for bouillon, have beef jerky as an appetizer and melt some chocolate in hot water as a drink. Pro rating the food in the kit and the water on hand I could eat nicely for the next couple of days — monotonously, but sufficiently.

Forrest returned after several hours in a pick-up truck driven by a ranger and they immediately got it stuck in the soft desert sand. The two way radio in the pick-up appeared not to work so we made plans for an overnight stay. Both survival guns were loaded with flares in case someone strayed nearby. At dusk we spotted a vehicle on the dirt trail about a half of a mile away so we sent up a barrage of flares. The pick-up radio came to life and we learned that the other vehicle had spotted our flares. The other vehicle was driven by another park ranger who picked us up and delivered us to a rendezvous with an ambulance. The flare gun really served its purpose.

We used the survival kit to its maximum and without it life would have surely been miserable or perhaps ended. Maybe this kit is not the perfect answer to this type of survival but it's the best I've ever used or seen. It is not on the market yet but when it is available I'll have one in every vehicle that I drive. Information regarding the availability of these kits can be found by contacting Mr. Norm Foster, Space Age Control, Inc. at 38850 North Street East, Palmdale, California, 93550.

I don't know what the kits will cost but I do know that they will sustain life and that's one helluva return for whatever you invest in the purchase of the kit. Your life, or perhaps the life of someone dear to you for just a few bucks — that's a deal that's hard to beat.



others that are available is that within this tiny box there is a survival pistol and flare gun that can be converted to a hunting knife.

The gun is a single shot .22 cal. that will accommodate either bird or ball ammunition. The barrel can be removed, a mini-flare substituted for the barrel and the same mechanism fires the flare. With a turn of a thumb types screw, the firing mechanism can be removed and a hunting knife blade can be substituted. The handle of the gun has provisions for storing 14 rounds of ammunition and three flares. A small compass is built into the gun handle to complete the self contained survival gun. If they can figure a way to make

OCTOBER, 1970

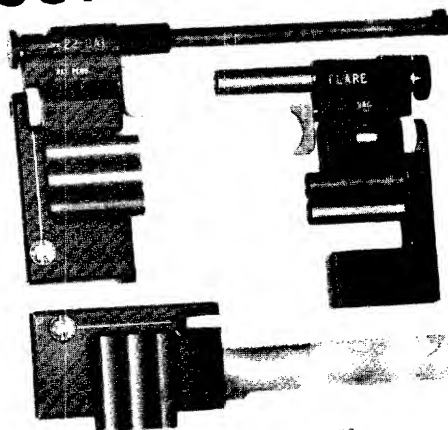
REPRINTED FROM THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE SPORTSMAN NEWSPAPER

Approved For Release 2003/08/21 : CIA-RDP75B00285R000100230001-5
 ASSEMBLY, OPERATION AND

MAINTENANCE OF



SURVIVAL GUN

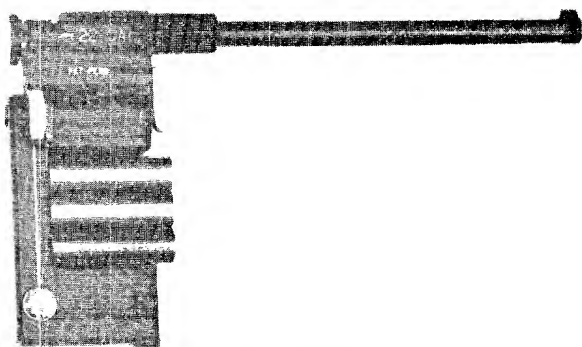


U.S. PAT. NO. 3,708,902

SPACE-AGE CONTROL, INC.

38850 NORTH TWENTIETH STREET EAST
 PALMDALE, CALIFORNIA 93550
 (805) 273-3000

FOR .22 CALIBRE FIRING



TO ARM

CAUTION: KEEP FINGERS CLEAR OF TRIGGER DURING ARMING.

Pull back on selector knob to unlock from the safe detent. Rotate the selector knob to the .22 calibre position and pull back until the firing mechanism locks in the cocked position.

CAUTION: DO NOT DRY FIRE IN .22 CALIBRE POSITION

THE WEAPON IS NOW READY TO BE FIRED

To reload, rotate the selector knob to the safe detent, detach the barrel, extract the spent cartridge, reload, and reinstall the barrel.

THE



SURVIVAL GUN

The SAC Survival Gun is designed for emergency use and as an aid for those stranded or in distress. The gun is a tool for survival but can be a dangerous weapon if used improperly or carelessly. When properly used the tool can provide the means for shooting small game for food, for protection from predators, as a signal device, as a knife-saw and as a direction finder.

The .22 calibre barrel can accommodate short, long, long rifle, and birdshot. Access to the twelve rounds of ammunition stored in the gun handle is by sliding the protective cover forward.

Three flares are stored in the handle and can be removed for use by unscrewing them from the handle recess.

For accurate direction reference from the compass, the barrel and firing mechanism should be detached from the handle to prevent magnetic interference.

This gun can sustain and save your life. It should be treated with care and caution at all times.

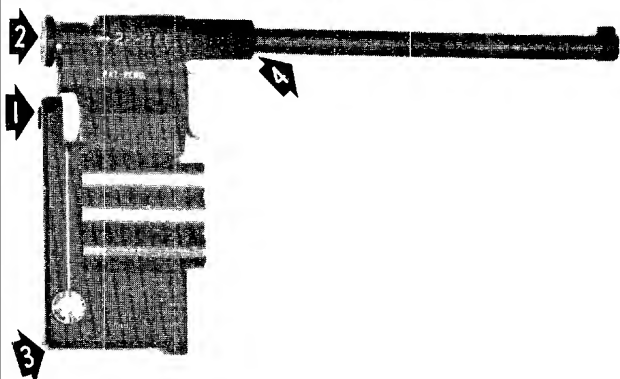
NOTE:

IN ADDITION TO FIRING THE
 STANDARD A/P25S-1 FLARE AS
 PICTURED ON THE FACING PAGE
 THE ROCKET FLARE (A/P25S-5)
 CAN BE FIRED BY INSTALLING THE
 ADAPTER, P/N 10545, IN LIEU OF
 THE STANDARD FLARE AND INSERTING
 THE ROCKET FLARE IN THAT ADAPTER.

ASSEMBLY FOR USE AS A .22 CALIBRE WEAPON

Approved For Release 2003/08/21 : CIA-RDP75B00285R000100230001-5

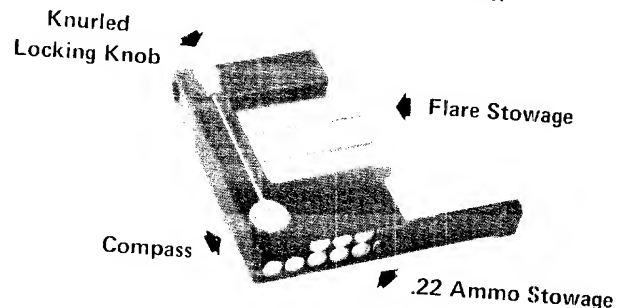
COMPONENT PARTS



- 1--- Loosen Knurled knob on handle by turning counterclockwise.
- 2--- Pull back on firing selector knob, rotate to safe (S) and release knob, locking the knob in the safe detent. Insert, firing mechanism into handle and tighten knurled knob finger tight.
- 3--- Open slide on bottom of handle to remove ammunition.
- 4--- Insert .22 round into barrel.
Recheck to assure that the firing selector is in the safe (S) detent.
Screw barrel into firing mechanism finger tight to align the white dot on the barrel with the sight on the firing mechanism.



FIRING MECHANISM



HANDLE

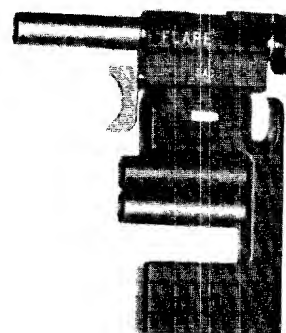


BARREL



KNIFE - SAW

ASSEMBLY FOR USE AS A FLARE GUN



Assemble the handle and firing mechanism as for use as a .22 calibre. Check to assure that the selector knob is in the safe detent.

Remove a flare from the handle and screw it into the firing mechanism.

TO ARM

CAUTION: KEEP FINGERS CLEAR OF TRIGGER DURING ARMING

Pull back on the selector knob to unlock from the safe detent. Rotate the selector knob to the flare position and pull back until the firing mechanism locks in the cocked position.

THE FLARE GUN IS NOW READY TO BE FIRED

CPYRGHT

ASSEMBLY FOR USE AS A KNIFE AND/OR SAW

Loosen knurled knob on handle.

Insert knife blade into handle.

Tighten knurled knob.

For ease of handling the flares may be removed from the handle.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning patches, a rod, and oil are provided. Lightly oil a patch and push it through the barrel to keep the bore oiled.

Moisten a patch with oil and apply a light coating of oil to the barrel exterior.

Lubrication of the firing and selector mechanism is not required.

SURVIVAL TIPS

- ★ Treat injuries
- ★ Build a fire
- ★ Let panic subside before acting
- ★ Evaluate your circumstances and make a plan
- ★ Organize a camp
- ★ Construct an emergency shelter
- ★ Prepare ground signals
- ★ Disturb the ground around you so that it will be noticeable by search parties
- ★ Keep a log
- ★ Establish positions and directions
- ★ Stay healthy
 - Avoid fatigue
 - Keep your body clean and dry
 - Keep your clothes clean and dry
 - Get adequate sleep and rest
 - Don't eat if you have diarrhea
 - Don't eat if you have no water
 - Boil or treat all water
 - Don't drink sea water
- ★ Protect your survival equipment
- ★ Don't waste survival equipment
- ★ Don't throw anything away unless it imposes a burden
- ★ Don't kill more game than you will need for food
- ★ Keep your head covered
- ★ Keep the back of your neck covered
- ★ Ration your sweat—not your water
- ★ Keep your mouth closed.